13-1 如图所示, bca为理想气体绝热过程, b1a和b2a是任意过程,则上述两过程中气体做功与吸收热量的情况(B)

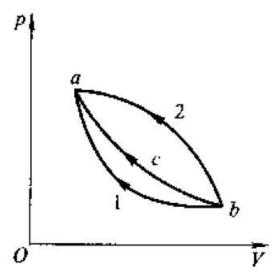
- (A) b1a过程放热,做负功; b2a过程放热,做负功
- (B) b1a过程吸热,做负功; b2a过程放热,做负功
- (C) b1a过程吸热,做正功; b2a过程吸热,做负功
- (D) b1a过程放热,做正功; b2a过程吸热,做正功

均为压缩过程, 做负功

$$\Delta E = Q - W = Q + |W|$$

$$|W_{b1a}| < |W_{bca}| < |W_{b2a}|$$

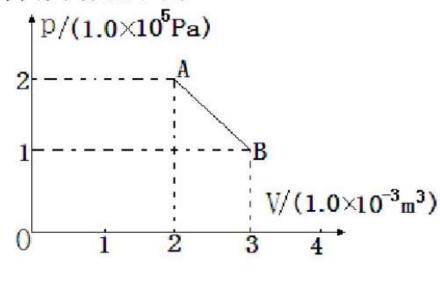
$$Q_{b1a} > Q_{bca} = 0 > Q_{b2a}$$



13-9 如图所示,一定量的空气,开始在状态A,其压强为 $2.0 \times 10^5 Pa$,体积为 $2.0 \times 10^{-3} m^3$,沿直线AB变化到状态B后,压强变为 $1.0 \times 10^5 Pa$,体积变为 $3.0 \times 10^{-3} m^3$,求此过程中气体所做的功。

解: 气体对外所做的功等于过程曲线下的面积:

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \times (p_A + p_B) \times \Delta V_{AB}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times (3.0 \times 10^5) \times 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$$
$$= 150J$$



13-11 一定量的空气,吸收了 1.71×10^3 *J* 的热量,并保持在 1.0×10^5 *Pa*下膨胀,体积从 1.0×10^{-2} m^3 增加到 1.5×10^{-2} m^3 ,问空气对外作了多少功?它的内能改变了多少?

解: 等压过程中气体对外所做的功为:

$$W = p\Delta V = 1.0 \times 10^5 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-2} = 5.0 \times 10^2 J$$

由热力学第一定律可得气体内能改变为:

$$\Delta E = Q - W = 1.71 \times 10^{3} - 5.0 \times 10^{2} J$$
$$= 1.21 \times 10^{3} J$$

13-12 0.1kg的水蒸气自120°*C*加热升温到140°*C*,问(1)在等体过程中,(2)在等压过程中,各吸收了多少热量?根据实验测定,已知水蒸气的摩尔定压热容 $C_{p,m} = 36.21J \cdot mol^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$,摩尔定体热容 $C_{v,m} = 27.82J \cdot mol^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$ 。

解: (1)
$$Q_V = \frac{m'}{M} C_{V,m} (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$M = 18 \times 10^{-3} \, kg/mol$$

$$Q_V = \frac{0.1}{18 \times 10^{-3}} \times 27.82 \times 20 = 3.1 \times 10^3 \, J$$

(2)
$$Q_p = \frac{m'}{M} C_{p,m} (T_2 - T_1)$$

 $Q_p = \frac{0.1}{18 \times 10^{-3}} \times 36.21 \times 20 = 4.0 \times 10^3 J$

13-16 如图所示,一定量的理想气体经历ACB过程吸热700J,则经历ACBDA过程时吸热又为多少?

解:

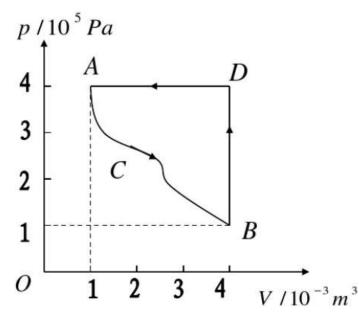
$$p_A V_A = p_B V_B$$

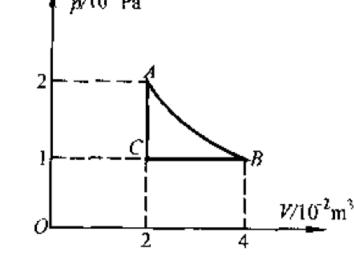
$$\Delta E_{ACB} = 0$$

$$Q_{ACB} = W_{ACB} = 700J$$

$$Q_{BDA} = W_{BDA} = -1200 \text{ J}$$

$$Q = Q_{ACB} + Q_{BDA} = 700 - 1200 = -500J$$





$$Q_{AB} = W_{AB} = p_A V_A \ln \frac{V_B}{V_A} = 4 \ln 2 \times 10^3 = 2.77 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$$

 $Q_{ACB} = W_{ACB} = W_{CB} = 2 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$

13-20 将压强为1.01×10⁵ Pa、体积为1.0×10⁻⁴m³的 氢气,经绝热压缩使体积变为2.0×10⁻⁵m³,求压缩过程中气体所作的功。(氢气的摩尔热容比=1.41)

解:

$$W = \frac{p_1 V_1 - p_2 V_2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{p_1 V_1}{\gamma - 1} (1 - \frac{V_1^{\gamma - 1}}{V_2^{\gamma - 1}}) = -23 \text{ J}$$

$$p_1V_1^{\gamma}=p_2V_2^{\gamma}$$

13-27 如图所示是单原子理想气体循环过程的V-T图,图中 $V_C = 2V_A$ 试问: (1)图中所示循环是代表制冷机还是热机? (2)如果是正循环(热机循环),求出循环效率。

解: (1) P-V图如图, 正循环,热机

(2) 物态参量 A(p_A, V_A, T_A), B(p_A, 2V_A, 2T_A), C(p_A/2, 2V_A, T_A) v_A

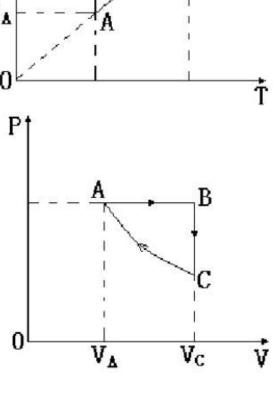
AB,吸热
$$Q_{AB} = \nu C_{p,m} \Delta T_{AB} = \nu C_{p,m} T_A$$

BC,放热 $Q_{BC} = \nu C_{V,m} \Delta T_{BC} = -\nu C_{V,m} T_A$ P

CA, 放热 $Q_{CA} = \nu RT \ln \frac{V_A}{V_C} = -\nu RT_A \ln 2$

$$Q_1 = Q_{AB}, \qquad Q_2 = \left| Q_{BC} + Q_{CA} \right|$$

$$\eta = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{R}{C_{p,m}} (1 - \ln 2) = \frac{1 - \ln 2}{2.5} \approx 12.3\%^{-0}$$



物态参量 $A(p_A, V_A, T_A)$, $B(p_A, 2V_A, 2T_A)$, $C(p_A/2, 2V_A, T_A)$

或者

$$W = W_{AB} + W_{CA} = p_A V_A - p_A V_A \ln \frac{V_C}{V_A} = p_A V_A (1 - \ln 2)$$

$$Q_1 = Q_{AB} = \nu C_{p,m} \Delta T = \frac{i+2}{2} \Delta(pV) = \frac{5}{2} p_A V_A$$

$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_1} = \frac{2(1 - \ln 2)}{5}$$

